ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1920.

Lahore:
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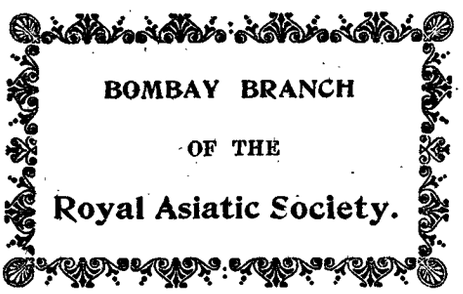

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Annual Progress Report.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. **Touring.**—I held charge of the office of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, from 1st April to 1st September 1919 and 11th February 1920 to the end of the year. During my absence from 1st September 1919 to 10th February 1920, when I was away to the Eastern Circle, Mr. V. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., held charge of the office as Officiating Superintendent. In the year under review 187 days were spent on tour including 98 days' recess at Simla which was spent in the preparation of the Annual Report for 1918-19 and of conservation notes and on other reference work. The 178 days that were spent at headquarters were devoted to office routine, deciphering of inscriptions and other miscellaneous work. The following places, some of which had not hitherto been visited by me, were inspected during my tours:—Taxila in the Rawalpindi District; Garhwa, Allahabad District; Lucknow; Muttra; Agra; Kasia in Gorakhpur District; Rasra and Ballia in the Ballia District and Chunar, Vindhyachal and Mirzapur in the Mirzāpur District. The last month of the official year was given to excavation and conservation work on the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath, which was carried out under my personal supervision. Mr. Natesa Aiyar visited several monuments in the Kangra District; Talbehat, Siron and Lalitpur in the Jhansi District; Muttra and Delhi and Sunet in the Ludhiana District. He also attended the Oriental Conference held under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona in November 1919 where he read a paper on "Methods of Archæological Excavation."

2. **Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.**—During the year under report Rs. 2,775-2-0 were expended on special works of conservation and Rs. 939-0-5 on annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab. The only special repairs in the Punjab were those carried out at the temple at Malot in the Jhelum District. In the United Provinces the expenditure on special works of conservation, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,485-6-3, out of which Rs. 1,818-6-3 was provided from the Imperial grant for archæological purposes and the rest from Provincial revenues. The sum of Rs. 930 was devoted to annual repairs in these provinces. The monuments that received special repairs in the United Provinces were the Asoka column at Sarnath where a stone *chhatri* is being erected over the stump *in situ* and other monuments on the same site. Proposals in the form of printed Conservation Notes for special works at Nurpur, Kotla and Kangra forts, Rock inscriptions at Kanhyara and Pathiar and Baijnath temple at Baijnath in the Kangra District, Talbahat Fort in Jhansi District, and the ancient monuments in the Salt Range, Jhelum District, were submitted to the Local Governments for necessary action. It should also be observed that reports on the condition of ancient monuments in the Punjab and the United Provinces were, as usual, received from officers of the Public Works Department, but they do not call for any special remarks here.

3. **Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act, VII of 1904.**—The names of monuments declared "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, during the year under report are given in Appendix F, which also includes an up-to-date list of protected Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab and the United Provinces. It is satisfactory to note that no injury of any kind to any of the monuments in my charge came to my notice during the year under review.

4. **Museums.**—(*a*) *Lahore.*—The additions to the archæological section of this Museum include some interesting specimens. They are two Tibetan banners representing Gautama Buddha in *bhumisparsa-mudra* and four-armed Avalokitesvara and a Nepalese gilded brass image of Vishnu

measuring 9″ across the knees and 37″ high with the pedestal as well as a South Indian brass lamp with a female figure holding a receptacle for oil. The coin cabinet of the Museum was enriched with fifty-eight coins, *viz.*, four gold, thirty-two silver and twenty-two copper and mixed metal coins, all of which were received as presents from various Local Governments and Native States. One Greek didrachm of Appollodotos was purchased from Museum funds.

(*b*) *Mathura.*—During the year under review, the Honorary Curator acquired at his own expense and presented to the Museum forty-one new sculptures, some of which are of considerable importance. One of these is the head (height 1′ 7″) of an Indo-Scythian king with the usual conical cap. On the proper right side of the cap is embossed the moon crescent, while the other side bears the letters *Lavina* written vertically, which may be the name of a Kushan chief, or possibly a mere monogram. Another fragment, a pedestal (height $5\frac{1}{2}$″; width $11\frac{3}{4}$″) contains a Brahmi inscription dated in the Kushan year 33. Yet another fragmentary sculpture which is in black stone from Gaya (height 9″) represents a goddess trampling upon Ganesa. A Nagari inscription of about the 9th century A. D. is engraved on the proper left side and appears to supply the name of the donor.

The Honorary Curator attended the Museum on 219 days in addition to the time spent on tour in search of antiquities. It should be observed here that a large site in the Dampier Park has been selected by the Government of the United Provinces for the construction of the new Archæological Museum and it is hoped that the work will be taken in hand soon.

(*c*) *Lucknow.*—B. Prayag Dayal, Officiating Curator, reports that the room containing antiquities from Bhitargaon, Sravsti and Sankisa was completely arranged during the year and finally thrown open to the public. It is gratifying to note that the catalogue of the coins of the Gupta and the connected dynasties by B. Prayag Dyal and Mr. C. J. Brown has been completed and sent for publication. The accessions to the Archæological Section consisted of metal and stone sculptures, terra-cotta figures from Kosam and a collection of coins.

5. **Epigraphy.**—Estampages of 31 inscriptions were prepared. These include (*a*) the Gupta and Nagari inscriptions engraved in the cave known as Durga-Khoh near Chunar, District Mirzapur, (*b*) two inscriptions dated Vikrama Samvat 1213 and Vikrama Samvat 1155 at Ramagaya near Vindhyachal, (*c*) a stone slab inscription originally found at the Manikarnikaghat on the Ganges in Benares city, (*d*) the Kasia-stone-slab inscription discovered by Mr. Carlleyle and now preserved in the Lucknow Museum, and (*e*) the Don-Buzurg plates of Govindachandra of Kanauj, dated Vikrama Samvat 1176. Special articles on (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) have been submitted to the Government Epigraphist for India for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*. The Manikarnika Ghat stone inscription is probably the second lithic inscription so far known to have been found in the Brahmanical city of Benares. It is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1359, but is of no special historical importance as it merely records the erection of a temple of Manikarnikesvara Siva by a certain Viresvara. The Kasia stone inscription was briefly summarized by the late Professor Kielhorn in his Epigraphic Notes in the *Gottingen Journal* for 1903. My article contains a complete text of the inscription and elucidates a few obscure points in the former summary.

6. **Publications.**—During the year under review the following publications were prepared :—

By myself :

(1) Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1919.

(2) An article on the *Don-Buzurg Plates of Govindachandra Vikrama Samvat 1176.* Contributed to the *Epigraphia Indica.*

(3) An article on the *Manikarnika Ghat (Benares)* stone inscription of *Vikrama Samvat 1359.* Contributed to the *Epigraphia Indica.*

(4) An article on a *Kalachuri stone inscription from Kasia.* Contributed to the *Epigraphia Indica.*

(5) A note on the *Rajatarangini* of Kashmir in the light of recent archæological researches. Read before the first Oriental Conference held at Poona in November 1919, under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

By Mr. V. Natesa Aiyar.

(1) *An article on the methods of Archæological excavations.* Read at the above-mentioned Conference.

7. **Personnel**—Lala Munshi Ram Beri, the Head Clerk, was granted three months' privilege leave and availed of it from 1st May 1919 to 31st July 1919, during which period a new man Babu Slekh Chand officiated for him. In view of increasing work in the office, the Government were pleased to sanction, with effect from 17th January 1920, the additional posts of a second clerk on Rs. 35—4—55 per mensem and a daftri on Rs. 10—0-8-0—12 per mensem. They were also pleased to grant a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to the second draftsman Babu Bhura Mall. The Head Clerk acted as Assistant Surveyor from the 7th August 1919 to the close of the financial year and Babu Slekh Chand was appointed to act for him. Lists of photographs and drawings prepared in my office during the year under report are given as Appendices C and D. In addition to the photographs supplied *gratis* to the officers of the departments photographs to the value of Rs. 44-10-0 were sold to the public and the amount deposited in the Government treasury. I have pleasure in recording my high sense of appreciation of the uniformly excellent work carried out by all members of my staff.

8. **Programme for 1920-21.**—The months of April to June will be devoted to office routine and the inspection of monuments in the neighbourhood of the headquarters, while it is proposed to reserve the following 2 months to the preparation of a Monograph on the discoveries made at Mathura in recent years, and the inspection of monuments near Delhi. I intend to begin the excavations at Harapa in December and to continue them till the end of January. The rest of the cold weather will be taken up with the inspection of, and the preparation of conservation notes, on the monuments in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

PART II.

A.—CONSERVATION.

I.—PUNJAB.

9. During the year 1919-20 special repairs were carried out to the temples in the Ancient Hindu Fort at Amb and at the temple and gateway at Malot, in the Salt Range. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,750 for the conservation of both temples at Amb has been prepared in accordance with my conservation notes dated the 6th February 1919, and it is expected the work will go forward rapidly in future years.

At Malot the sum of Rs. 1,158 was expended during the past year, out of Rs. 1,427 actually allotted for the purpose. The expenditure in the year 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 986-13-6. From the expenditure incurred up-to-date, more than half the work actually proposed at this temple would appear to have been completed. The measures of repair carried out during the past year pertain to the preservation of the plinth of the temple, which involved the substitution of new blocks of stone in place of old decayed ones. I have not yet seen the work after its completion, but the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge reports that it has been carried out in exact accordance with instructions given by the Archæological Department. It also appears from the Sub-Divisional Officer's report that the clearance of *debris* from around the temple has been carried out.

No other special repairs were carried out in the Punjab during the year under review. Several projects were, however, prepared for the conservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the province. The Conservation Note on the Ancient Monuments in the Kangra District prepared by Mr. Natesa Aiyar, when he officiated for me, sets forth detailed recommendations for the conservation of the Nurpur Fort; the Kotla Fort including the Chamunda temple; the rock inscriptions of Kanihyara and Pathyar which will again be exposed to view by the demolition of the protection sheds raised over them a few years ago and enclosed in an inoffensive iron railing; the Fort and the temples of Kangra; and the Baijnath temples. Similarly my own Conservation Notes on the monuments in the Salt Range on which, too, action is being taken, deal with a group of valuable monuments, which in spite of their sadly dilapidated condition deserve to be rescued from further decay. At Harappa in the Montgomery District the entire range of mounds have been declared protected and four of them have been at the same time acquired for purposes of exploration.

II. United Provinces.

10. In the United Provinces, special repairs were carried out at the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath and consisted of the construction of a part of the stone pavilion proposed to be raised over the Asoka pillar, the clearance of *débris* from and improvement of the interior of the principal block of Monastery No. 1, and the preservation of a number of smaller *stupas* and other structures. Further conservation measures are urgently needed at these remains and they have been embodied in a separate conservation note. Here it is only necessary to insert a brief outline of the recommendations submitted. The mediæval shrine with its long subterranean passage, which was completely exhumed during the last year's excavations and is described elsewhere in this report, merits a thorough preservation. The repairs required relate chiefly to the walls of the passage and the roof which should be completed with new material matching in all respects with the old. The original design of the superstructure of the chamber which occurs in the middle of the passage is not now ascertainable and it is, therefore, decided to leave it open to the skies. The Jagat Singh Stupa continues to suffer from the absence of any outlet for the drainage of rainwater. A very simple plan has been proposed to remedy this defect, which is, that the monolithic staircase on the west side of the circumambulatory passage should be shifted away and the entrance behind it, which is now blocked with brick-work, opened out. A suitable channel protected with dry brick pitching running up to the edge of the lake would then suffice to keep the monument free from water and to prolong its life. With regard to the main shrine it is suggested that a wooden *dalan* in the same style and material as those erected at Taxila should be put up for the preservation of the southern chapel which contains the Asoka railing. Lastly the recommendations for Monastery No. 1 include the filling up, with clean earth, of the foundation cells in the main block, the fortification of the frontage of the same structure and the improvements of the ruins to the south-east of this Monastery.

Two monuments in the Mirzapur District require to be repaired at an early opportunity. The Durga Khoh near Chunar is being damaged by the action of the rainwater. The present wooden shed should be suitably repaired

or, if necessary, replaced by a new one. The *baoli* at Kantit (*vide* page 11) of this report should be freed from jungle and repaired. A separate conservation note on these monuments is being submitted to the Government, while another note on the ancient fort at Talbahat in the Jhansi District has already been submitted.

B.—EXPLORATION AND PLACES VISITED.

I.—PUNJAB.

11. **Simla. Temple below the Bishop Cotton School.**—The subjoined description of the above-mentioned temple is based on a photograph kindly supplied to me by the Director-General of Archæology in India. In general appearance, the temple resembles the similar structure near the Annandale Gardens at Simla and appears to be of about the same date. There is no tradition about the age of the latter temple but the style of carvings on both is so crude that it is highly improbable that these temples can be more than a hundred or a hundred and twenty-five years old. The carpenter employed to carry out the decorative work on the temple below the Cemetery appears to have been so unskilled and ignorant of art traditions that it has been with some difficulty that I have succeeded in finding the true explanation of the carvings on it. The door itself consists of a single leaf, which is secured to the door-frame on one side. In such cases the usual practice in modern times is to have the metal fastening on the jamb instead of on the lintel as happens to be the case in this temple. The central figure on the door represents a Naga deity standing in the attitude of an archer (Sanskrit *alidha*), with his left foot resting on a low footstool. He seems to wear a *dhoti*, the ends of which may be seen between his legs and he has a high cap. He has two arms; the right hand holds a sword, while the object in the left at first sight strikes one as a *damaru* (the drum of Siva) or the thunderboltl symbol (Sanskrit *vajra*). I was at first much puzzled by this latter symbol but it soon became evident that it might be, after all, a bowl with an unusually long and broad base. As soon as this fact was ascertained the identification of the figure became a simple matter, for we know from sculptures of the Kushana period that the bowl is a well-known emblem of the Naga or Serpent deities. There are many such images in the Mathura Museum and elsewhere. In those earlier examples, however, the head of this deity is always protected with a canopy of serpent-hoods and there is no such canopy in the example being described. Furthermore we observe that the right hand of the earlier images of the deities of this class is raised merely to the level of the right shoulder in what is known as the attitude of granting protection (*abhaya-mudra*) or thrown up aloft with the palm facing front. The introduction of the sword must have taken place at a much later date. It is common in late representations such as abound in hill regions of the Punjab. The omission of the serpent hoods is due to the ignorance of the carpenter.

As to the figures engraved on the jambs and lintel, I think the female figures at the bases of the jambs are meant for the river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna as is generally the case in ancient temples. The second figure from the base on the right jamb appears to be a *rakshasa*, while the remaining figures are ordinary human figures, worshippers or attendants, etc. The four figures on the lintel might be *nagis* or four of the divine mothers or of the nine planets.

From what is said above it is evident that the temple in question is a comparatively modern Naga shrine. The worship of these deities is still prevalent in the Punjab Hill States under the name of *Gugga puja* and even in the plains of the Punjab, though I am not aware of the existence of any Naga temples in the districts.

12. **Sarnath.**—The greater part of the operations carried out at Sarnath during the year 1919-20 was devoted to the further clearance of Monastery II, and especially an examination of the structure a part of which was exposed in 1907-08, and which was then believed to be a large drain intended for the carrying off of rain-water from the central block of Monastery I. The com-

plete exhumation of this monastery is a large task, especially as the greater part of it is still encumbered with a heavy layer of earth and *débris*, about 12′ in thickness, part of which is undoubtedly the spoil earth of the excavations carried out on the site by early excavators like General Cunningham, etc. It is largely due to this circumstance, that very few portable antiquities came to light during the excavation here though, as in the previous years, no rich harvest of such objects could be expected in the monastery area. The condition of the strata passed through may be briefly noticed. At the depth of 4′ to 5′ below the level of the ground we met with an extensive layer of ashes abounding in human bones which were consigned to the Ganges. Among these remains was a fairly complete upper jaw which in the opinion of Dr. N. Annandale, Director, Zoological Survey of India, who has kindly examined it "is that of a very young person, scarcely more than a child with an exceptionally broad palate and a primitive type of nose." The fact that the jaw is believed to be that of a child gives rise to the question as to whether the ceremony of cremation was resorted to in the case of children. The only other objects found in these ashes were a half-burnt horn of a deer and a plaque of stone representing the goddess Durga as destroying the buffalo demon. The figure cannot be more than four or five hundred years old. At about the same level was discovered a small shrine, which rose from the depth of about 6′ below the surface, and consisted of a small square chamber 4′-8″ × 4′-4″ internally. The inner faces of its walls are plastered and against the west wall there is a small platform 1′-10½″ × 1′-7½″ × 10½″ which is also completely plastered over. Its walls are constructed like those of the shrine which was reached through the large subterranean passage, *viz.*, with a hearting of clay faced on both sides with a single layer of brick-work. The chamber does not seem to be provided with an entrance. I have a strong suspicion that the structure represents the tomb of a Buddhist monk or nun, whose remains may lie buried under the platform referred to above. The excavation then descended to another stratum of ashes just above the floor of the monastery. The only objects of interest found in it were a few terra-cotta sealings.

The excavations brought to light two cells in the south row of Monastery II and a portion of the verandah on the east side. The floor of these cells is not paved and as Sir John Marshall's excavations in 1907-08 had revealed the existence of a still earlier monastery underneath this monastery, I decided to penetrate to the floor of the earlier structure in the hope of finding some evidence that might throw light on its age, etc. The floor of the earlier monastery was reached at the depth of 16′ below the present ground level, and was found to be paved with bricks measuring 15″ × 9½″ × 2″ to 2½″. The walls of these earlier cells are massively built of bricks of the same size. The filling of these earlier cells consisted of a yellowish kind of clay sparsely mixed with brick-bats, etc. All this earth was carefully examined, but yielded no antiquities of any kind.

In the part of the verandah exposed, the last year's operations brought to light the remains of a Hindu kitchen consisting of a brick built platform 5′-3″ wide, which was exposed for a length of about 17′, and three hearths built of the same material. The platform would seem to have been used for the stacking of cooking utensils, etc., but no vessels were found.

The excavations did not lay bare any base slabs of the verandah columns or stone lintels, sills or jambs, which must have been removed for use in later structures. A single terracotta roofing tile of the same type as those found in the Mauryan remains to the west of the Asoka pillar, does not necessarily indicate that tile roofs were employed in the building.

The structure that was hitherto supposed to be a large drain for carrying off rainwater from the mediæval Monastery No. I was almost completely

excavated and turns out to be a subterranean passage 160′ 9″ long, which led to a small shrine at the wasternmost extremity of the site. The passage commences 34′ to the west of the central block of Monastery I, and its floor which is about 10′ below the present ground level at this point is reached by a well-constructed flight of stone steps which has survived in perfect preservation. The stair-case is 2′-4″ wide and the steps are 8″ to 10″ in height. The passage is entered by a low entrance preceded by a few feet of the ceiling, so low that the votary must have had to crawl here evidently as a mark of reverence to the holy shrine referred to above. The entrance was originally provided with wooden or stone doors which have now disappeared. It and the walls of the passage for a few feet on both sides of it are built completely of stone, the rest of the structure being in brick, measuring 9″ × 7″ × 1¾″, which is exactly the size of bricks in Monastery No. I. The brick walls are chiselled and neatly laid on the inside, though on the outside, as one would expect, the masonry is coarse and uneven as it was not meant to meet the eye. The inner faces of the walls were also plastered, though the plaster has peeled off except from the bases. The passage from the entrance referred to above, right up to the entrance of the shrine is 3′ 6″ wide and 6′ high, the only exception being a small chamber which occurs at the distance of 87′ from the entrance. The inner plan of this chamber could not definitely be ascertained. It seems to have been 12′ 7″ × 6′ 10″ internally. The southern portion of it was probably occupied by a raised platform which had a separate staircase from above, and a few steps of which still remain *in situ*. The roof of this chamber was made higher than in the rest of the passage, to allow of ventilators of some kind being inserted for the admission of light to the interior. In spite of this precaution, however, it is evident that the greater part of the passage must have remained in darkness even during the day, and the small niches with corbelled tops occurring in the walls, must no doubt have been meant to hold earthen lamps.

The shrine itself, which was a small chamber measuring 8′-10½″×7′-6″ internally, is entirely ruined and only bases of its walls remain. The roof appears to have had the same design as that of the shrine of Vajravarahi exposed in the preceding year in the area to the east of the Main Shrine, like which it was supported on pilasters in the corners. The only architectural stones laid bare were two pieces of dripstone, a stone architrave and a few other fragments. The cult-image, whatever it was, was not reclaimed though it is possible that the two plastered steps provided against the back wall may have served as its pedestal.

The long subterranean passage described above appears to have been provided as a mark of special reverence to a specially sacred object which was worshipped in the shrine. Whether this object was a stone or metal image or the relics of a holy teacher shall perhaps never be known. It is also possible that the shrine was meant for some kind of austerity which could be carried on in a solitary spot away from noise or interference of any kind.

But whatever the purpose of the shrine may have been, the subterranean passage attached to it is an object of special interest as it appears to me to be the only example of a structural *suranga* of the pre-Muhammadan period so far known to us. Muhammadan forts are often provided with secret passages by which the occupants could escape on the occasion of a hostile invasion. It is interesting to note that in ancient Hindu times such constructions were not unknown. One example of such a passage is well known, namely, the one mentioned in the Adiparva of the Mahabharata in connection with the plot designed by Duryodhana against the lives of the Pandava brothers. Purochana was ordered to lead the Pandavas with their mother to Varanavata and to build a palace of lac in which they were ultimately to be burned to death. With the assistance of Vidura, who supplied a digger for constucting a secret passage out of the palace, they not only escaped destruction themselves, but burned the palace together with Purochana. The *suranga*, we are told, was provided with a secret door, and was flush with the floor so that Purochana, even if he passed the spot should not suspect its existence.

In later Sanskrit literature we read of a *suranga* in the Mudrarakshasa (Act II) which dates from the 8th or 9th century A. D. where we learn how the loyal subjects of Sarvarthasiddhi, intent on bringing back their lord to the throne of Kusumapura and on destroying Chandragutpa, stealthily left the city by a secret passage or a *suranga*. Such secret passages are also mentioned in the Dasakumaracharita.

The shrine together with its subterranean passage will be suitably conserved. The repairs required are detailed at page 4 above.

List of selected antiquities discovered at Sarnath in course of excavations carried out during March 1920.

Serial No.	Description.	Find spot.
	STONE OBJECTS.	
1	Inscribed pedestal of an image (width 7¼″) of Chunar sandstone. Inscription of two lines in Gupta characters meaning :— "This the pious gift of the Buddhist monk .. "	In *débris* on Monastery II at a depth of 10′- below the surface. Field Book No. 13.
2	Lower portion of stone panel containing lower half of a male figure, presumably a Bodhisattva standing with his right arm resting on the head of a dwarfish male figure standing with his arms crossed on the chest. (12½″ × 10¾″). Probably Gupta work.	Found on the paved approach to the main shrine in stone *stupa* area on floor level. Field Book No. 65.
3	Fragment of a doorjamb (2′-2″ × 9½″). The middle or pilaster portion contains a figure of the Buddha seated in meditation, protected by the hoods of the Naga Muchalinda whose coils appear behind the Buddha's body. To the right of the Buddha stands a headless emaciated figure which holds an uncertain object on the chest. The proper right portion of the fragment contains a standing female figure presumably a *Chauri* bearer and below her an emaciated male figure in complete nakedness. His left hand which holds a *kapala* is raised upwards, and so raises the suspicion of his being a *preta* possibly Suchimukha. If this is correct, the figure of Avalokitesvara must have been carved on the projecting portion of the post above the figure of the Buddha.	Found on the paved approach to the main shrine in stone *stupa* area on floor level. Field Book No. 66. Late mediæval.
4	Fragment (height 3½″) nearly triangular in shape from the top of an image of a Tantrika goddess whose arms only survive on the piece. Her hands which are adorned with bangles are intertwined with palms turned to the front. On proper right of the piece, are two miniature figures of the Buddha seated in the Bhumisparsamudra and on the other side two other figures in the *abhaya* and *Dharmachakra mudra*. Late mediæval.	Found on the paved approach to the main shrine in stone *stupa* area on floor level. Field Book No. 67.
5	Pedestal with lower portion of figure of Avalokitesvara seated on a conventional lotus (height. 7″). His right hand, in accordance with canon, hangs down in Varadamudra. Late mediæval.	Found on the paved approach to the main shrine in stone *stupa* area on floor level. Field Book No. 68.
6	Fragment (height 7½″) showing leaves and fruit of a mango tree. Nicely executed. Mediæval.	Found in the subterranean passage. Field Book No. 25.

List of selected antiquities discovered at Sarnath in course of excavation carried out during March 1920.

Serial No.	Description.	Find spot.
7	Fragment (height 7½″) shewing lower half of Tara standing. Her right hand in Varadamudra, while her left holds the stalk of a *nilotpala*. To her right and left are seated an old man and a woman evidently the donor and his wife. Mediæval.	Found on paved approach to Main Shrine. Field Book No. 70.
8	Fragment (height 7″). Bust of a figure of Tara. Late mediæval.	Found on paved approach to Main Shrine. Field Book No. 71.
9	Fragment (height 15½″) of a pierced stone window. The right jamb contains a female *chauri* bearer and under it a *makara* with elaborate tail and male rider. Late mediæval.	Found in *débris* over Monastery No. II near surface Field Book No. 15.
10	Headless seated image of Buddha (height 11¼″) at the time of his enlightenment, much defaced. On back, Buddhist Creed in Nagari characters.	Found in *débris* over Monastery No. II near surface. Field Book No. 4.
10 (*a*)	Plaque (height 4¾″) showing Mahishasuramardini Durga. Late.	
	Terra-cotta Sealings.	
11	Terra-cotta sealing with handle at back. The stamped surface is oval (1½″ × 1⅜″). In upper part, wheel between deer, and in lower, two lines of writing.	Found on the paved approach to the Main Shrine.
12	Terra-cotta sealing diameter 5/8″	Ditto ditto.
13	Fragment of a sealing; length of oval stamped surface 1/1/5″. Above, wheel between deer, one of which is missing.	In ashes a few feet over floor of cell No. 2 from east, of southern row of Monastery II. Field Book No. 55.
14	Lump of clay (length 2⅜″), which was attached to a parcel contained in a piece of cloth and then fastened with a piece of string. Several impressions struck on the outer surface.	Ditto ditto.
15	Small piece of terra-cotta sealing	Ditto ditto.
16	Seven pieces of sealing on which no writing has survived.	Ditto ditto.
16 (*a*	Terra-cotta sealing	From spoil earth to west of Monastery II.
	Miscellaneous objects of clay.	
17	Terra-cotta hood of a snake (length 3″) ...	In *débris* of Monastery II. F. B. No. 28.
18	Cylindrical object (length 2¼″) ending in a circular disc at one end which served as an ear ornament.	Ditto ditto.
19	Lower portion (height 8¼″) of a statuette of Buddha without feet. Gupta style.	On paved floor of approach to Main Shrine.
20	Terra-cotta mouth piece (length 6½″) of a goldsmith's bellows. Circa Kushana Period.	On the floor of Monastery No. II in the 2nd cell from E. in the southern row. Field Book No. 57.

List of selected antiquities discovered at Sarnath in course of excavations carried out during March 1920.

Serial No.	Description.	Find spot.
21	Terra-cotta crucible (height 5½″) for melting metals with certain green spots on the inner surface showing that copper was melted in the vessel. Kushan Period.	On floor of Monastery No. II in S. W. corner of Central courtyard. Field Book No. 6.
22	Iron bayonet (length 10″)	Found in *débris* over Monastary No. II near surface. Field Book No. 18.
22 (*a*)	Two terra-cotta female figures height 4¼″ and 3½″ with right hand hanging on the side and the left resting on hip.	In spoil earth.
23	Iron spade (length 11″). Modern	Same as No. 22.
24	Upper jaw of a child	Same as 22 but 4′ below surface. Field Book No. 31.
25	Bronze finger ring (dia. 1″)	Same as 22 but 6″ below surface. Field Book No. 8.
26	Iron clamp (length 5″), wide at both ends and narrow in middle. Kushana Period.	On floor of Monastery No. II in the Courtyard.
27	Iron rod (length 7″) thin at both ends which served as a carpenter's boring tool.	Found in the subterranean passage.
28	Terra-cotta mould with screw design countersunk in it, which must have been used for making the ordinary schematic curls on heads of Buddha figurines.	Found in the area to the west of the subterranean passage.
29	Image (8½″ × 7″) of Revanta riding to proper left. Behind him, his umbrella carrier and under his horse, a dog. In front, a warrior with sword and shield and above him a dwarfish male figure carrying on his shoulders what looks like a ram. The saddle has stirrups. Mediæval.	From Jhainyat site to north of Sarnath.

13. Chunar.—At Chunar in the Mirzapur District, I inspected the Durga Khoh or the cave of Durga and the monuments in the fort. The inscriptions engraved on the back of the cave have been edited by General Cunningham in the Archæological Survey Reports, volume XI, page 127, and volume XXI, pages 128, 129, and call for no special remarks except that facsimiles of the records fully merit publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*. In describing the cave, General Cunningham states that "It is simply an old quarry which has been turned into a dwelling by building up two pillars under the edge of the overhanging rock in front so as to form a room." This description of the cave was somewhat incorrect, for as we gather from the General's own later account in volume XXI, the overhanging portion of the rock must have already disappeared before his first visit. The modern roof supported on wooden pillars which now protects the rock has now given way at several places and the inscriptions are being damaged by the percolation of rainwater.

Chunar Fort.—Inside the inner eastern gate, beyond the Mammoth rock-cut well under a *pipal* tree are collected fragments of Hindu and Muhammadan carved stones. One of them is a *sati* stone of the usual type showing a horseman with his wife with folded hands before him, and representations of the Sun and the Moon in the upper part of the slab. A small inscription in Nagari characters and dated in the year Samvat 1650, Ashadha, *sudi* 8, mentions a person of the Kachhavaha tribe.

The innermost enclosure of the fort contains a large open quadrangle with a square pavilion in Mughal style in the centre of it. A more curious structure is situated to the north of this hall against the fort wall. This is a little chamber known as the shrine of Bhartri-Hari, the celebrated author of three Sanskrit Lyrical poems. The basalt slab lying inside the shrine which might have been associated in some way with the royal saint is covered with red lead and *ghee*, but obviously does not contain any writing or carving. In the shrine I also noticed a number of fragments of a mediæval Hindu temple one of which depicts Yasoda with the baby Krishna. No other Hindu and Buddhist remains appear to have survived in the fort.

14. Vindhyachala.—The temple of Vindhyesvari, which is visited annually by lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of India, is built of stone in Mughal style of architecture. I am unable to say anything about the sacred image, on account of the profuse drapery in which it is dressed. I copied, however, a Nagari inscription on one of the posts of the verandah arcade, which consists of seven lines and invokes the blessings of Ghanasyama, *i.e.*, Krishna; for that man is smitten down with adamantine arrows, who incurs the displeasure of the deity. The writer of the inscription was a certain Pothavai Kedara.

The present town of Vindyachala is believed to have been included in the ancient city of Pampapura, to which, no doubt, the ancient fort with all its remains originally belonged. For want of time I was unable to inspect these relics, but I did visit two equally interesting sites, namely, the Ramagaya Ghat on the Ganges about a mile-and-a half to the west of Vindhyachala and the ruins of a temple on the summit of a hill near Ramagaya, which is locally called the Kharashti, *i.e.*, Shashthi Devi temple. The latter must once have been an imposing edifice, but is now reduced to a shapeless heap of *débris*. To judge from the carvings which are visible on the site, the temple must have been erected in the 11th or 12th century A. D. At the Ramagaya Ghat I noticed, in front of a shrine under a tree, half a dozen fragmentary sculptures one of which is a monolith (height 3′ 5″) illustrating events from the Krishna legend similar to those at Garhwa, Sarnath and other places. One of the faces which was photographed represents, starting from the bottom (*a*) a child being carried by a demon, (*b*) the river Yamuna, (*c*) a warrior and (*d*) Krishna trampling on a demon. The temple known as Ramagaya Mandir is situated on a small island in the bed of the river Ganges and is completely destroyed except the mere foundations. Among the *debris*, however, there are two blocks of stone containing Nagari inscriptions dated in Samvat 1213 and 1155 respectively. The former document records the salutations of the wife of a certain Pandit Ramadeva at the Rudrapada of Bhadraganga. Rudrapada would appear to have been the name of the temple which must have been a Saiva fane.

15. Kantit Fort.—The ancient history of the Kantit estate is given in the District Gazetteer of the United Provinces, volume XXVII, Mirzapur, 1911, pages 333-34. The ancient remains of the city or the Kantit Kot as they are now called, are situated at the distance of a mile-and-a-half from Vindhyachala on the metalled road to Mirzapur. The river Ganges has carried off a large portion of the site, a fact which is amply testified to by hundreds of stone sculptures, heavy architectural members, etc., which may be seen in the bed of the river when the water is low. The high perpendicular bank on the river front also tells a pathetic tale of destruction and decay. The existing remains still cover a considerable area, but the only architectural monument, which has come down to us, is a large *baoli* 75′ square at the top. The basin, which is of great depth, is lined on all sides with flights of stone steps. The exact date of the tank is not yet ascertainable as I noticed no inscriptions on the accessible portions of the monument which is completely shrouded in jungle. The measures of conservation required are detailed in a separate Conservation Note.

16. Lakhnesar Dih in Ballia District.—This is the name of an extensive mound containing the remains of a large ancient town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tamasa at the distance of about five miles to the south-west of Rasra town, and is covered with brickbats and other indications of

former occupation. A systematic exploration alone will show the antiquity of the town that lies buried here. Some complete bricks measuring $14'' \times 9'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ which I found mixed up with *débris* must date back to the Gupta period. Of the modern structures on the site two deserve a passing mention. One of these is a *sati* shrine of the late Muhammadan period. The memorial itself consists of a little conical platform of earth, to which visitors present models of pottery depicting a man and a woman seated side by side. The other building referred to is a modern Siva temple, in the compound of which I noticed a number of fragmentary sculptures all of which must have been found in the ancient site. These sculptures are assignable to the mediæval period and include a four-armed standing image of Siva, another image of Siva engaged in a dance, two fragmentary representations of Siva and Parvati group, the lower half of Surya and the torso of what appears to be the Brahmanical Kubera. The site should be excavated at some future date.

DAYA RAM SAHNI, Rai Bahadur,
Superintendent, Archæological Survey,
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Office Expenditure during the year 1919-20.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of Superintendent	7,562	12	6
Travelling Allowance of Superintendent ...	2,007	8	0
Salary of Establishment	4,677	0	0
Travelling allowance of Establishment ...	1,694	3	0
Contingent expenses	2,516	6	5
Total ...	18,457	13	11
Balance in saving ...	1,122	2	1
Budget grant ...	19,580	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the conservation of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1919-20.

District.	Locality.	Description of work.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
		PUNJAB.	Rs. A. P.	
Ambala ...	Kopal Mochan near Jagadhri.	Annual repairs to the temple	5 4 0	In progress.
Shahpur ...	Amb ..	A repairs to temple in the Fort	226 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Bhera ...	A. R. to ancient site of town	52 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Vijhi ...	Ditto ditto		
Jhelum ...	Malot ...	Special repairs to temple and gateway ...	1,153 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Katas ...	A. R. to Satghara temples	43 0 0	Work completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	A. R. to Haveli Sardar Hari Singh ...	50 0 0	Do.
Rawalpindi ...	Manikyala ...	A. R. to tope	36 0 0	Do.
Do. ...	Taxila ...	Establishment employed on conservation of ancient monuments.	949 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Material collected for staff quarters ...	362 13 6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	A. R. to Archæological rest-house ...	164 0 0	
Sialkot ...	Sialkot ...	A. R. to Tibba Jallian	62 12 0	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Wiring and departing the electric current in the office.	10 0 0	
Kangra ...	Masrur ...	Conservation of rock-cut temples ...	144 10 3	
Do. ...	Kangra ..	nnual repairs to Fort	41 0 3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Fort	150 10 3	
Do. ...	(Kulu) Bajaura	A. R. to Basheshar Mahadeo temple ...	14 10 0	
Do. ...	Nurpur ...	A. R. to monuments in the Fort ...	29 4 2	
Do. ...	Kanihyara ...	A. R. to rock-cut inscriptions ...	31 14 0	
Do. ...	Pathiayar ...	Ditto ditto	14 0 0	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	A. R. to the office of Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.	169 4 0	
		Total ...	3,714 2 5	
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
Almora ...	Dwarahat	Minor conservation of antiquities ..	63 0 0	A chaukidar has been engaged from June 1919.
Agra ...	Agra ...	A. R. to Jaswant Singh ki *chhatri* ...	38 0 0	Completed.
Muttra ...	Brindaban ...	A. R. to Gobind deo, Jugal Kishor and Radha Ballabh temples.	422 0 0	Do.
Etah ...	Soron ...	A. R. to Sita Ramji's temple	34 0 0	Do.
Benares ...	Sarnath ...	Erecting a stone *chhatri* over Asoka column *in situ*.	604 0 0	The building has been finished up to plinth level.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Museum	318 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ruins	142 0 0	Do.
Ghazipur ...	Bhitri	Ditto ditto Asoka pillar ...	1 0 0	Do.
Benares ...	Sarnath ...	Conservation and excavation at the ancient Buddhist ruins.	1,818 6 3	
		Total ...	3,465 6 3	

APPENDIX C.

Inscriptions copied in 1919-20.

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
1	Siron Khurd (Siyadoni), District Jhansi.	Inscribed slab in the compound of Santinatha temple.	5′-4″ by 3′-4″. 46 lines ...	Sanskrit, Nagari	V.S. 960-1025. Mahendarapaladeva and Devapaladeva.	Published in *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume I., pages 173 seq.
2	Talbhet (District Jhansi) ...	Floor of the platform of the temple in the fort.	...	Hindi, Nagari	...	Pilgrims' records.
3	Chunar (District Mirzapur) ...	Sati-stone under a *pipal* tree near a large rock-cut well in the fort.	Two lines	Hindi, Nagari	V.S. 1650 *Asadh sudi* 8.	
4-16	Durga Khoh near Chunar (District Mirzapur).	Back-wall of the cave ...	...	Sanskrit, Gupta characters ...	*Nil.* ...	Same as Nos. A—P of Cunningham's list (*A.S.R.* volume XI, pages 127, 128 except No. H.) No. F more probably reads *Jamvudasa* instead of Jamna Dass as read by Cunningham.
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	*Nil.* ...	Reads *Sadhu vota.*
18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Sanskrit, Nagari	*Nil.* ...	Reads Samaditya pranamati.
19-25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto	*Nil.* ...	Nagari inscriptions not copied by Cunningham.
26	Vindhyachal (District Mirzapur) ...	Stone at Rama-Gaya 1½ miles west of Vindhyachal.	...	Ditto	V.S. 1213 ...	
27	Ditto ...	Stone near above	...	Ditto	*Nil.*	
28	Ditto ...	Column of the verandah of the Vindhyesvari temple.	Seven lines	Hindi, Nagari	*Nil.* ...	Hindi Chaupai by a votary.
29	Manikarnikaghat, Benares City ...	Slab now in possession of Rai Sri Krishna Das, Hastings house.	1′-9″ × 1′-3″ × 6″. 9 lines ...	Sanskrit, Nagari	V.S. 1359 *Ashadha vadi* 11, Tuesday.	Records erection of a temple of Manikarnikesvara Siva by a certain Viresvara.
30	Bhavan, Kangra	Slab	...	Punjabi, Nagari	V.S. 1872 *Poh pra.* 13	Records erection of a Devalaya.
31	Fort, Kangra	Pedestal of a Jaina image ...	Three lines	Sanskrit, Nagari	V.S. 1412, *Vaisakha sudi* 3 Samsaracchandra.	Dr. Vogel read the month as Magha—*vide* Annual Report, Northern Circle, 1904-5, page 8, No. 26.

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, during the year 1919-20.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2531	Full ...	Jaina image (height 4'-9") standing under a tree in a garden along the roadside to Dharmsala.	Chaitru ...	Kangra.
2532	Do. ...	View of hut over rock inscription from North-East	Pathiyar ...	Do.
2533	Do. ...	Rock inscription	Do. ...	Do.
2534	Do. ...	Domed shrine in front of the Mission buildings ...	Kangra ...	Do.
2535	Do. ...	Nara outside the fort from South	Do. ...	Do.
2536	Do. ...	Detail of doorway to the Sitala temple inside the fort from West.	Do. ...	Do.
2537-38	Do. ...	Panorama view of fort from North-East ...	Kotla ...	Do.
2539	Do. ...	Portion of Circumvallation of fort showing vegetation, etc., from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2540	Do. ...	Ditto ditto of fort showing vegetation, etc., from South.	Do. ...	Do.
2541	Do. ...	Baradari inside the fort. General view from North	Do. ...	Do.
2542	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto from North-West.	Do. ...	Do.
2543	Do. ...	Old temple of Chamunda in the fort on the highest plateau, from West.	Do ...	Do.
2544	Do. ...	Temple of Sikh period with paintings on the westernmost point of the fort from South-West.	Do. ...	Do.
2545	Do. ...	Bagamukhi and Vishnu temples. General view from South.	Do. ...	Do.
2546	Do. ...	View of hut over Kanihyara rock inscriptions from West.	Kanihyara ...	Do.
2547	Do. ...	Chandella fort. General view from West ...	Talbahat ...	Jhansi.
2548	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2549-50	Do. ...	Ditto ditto from North-East ...	Do. ...	Do.
2551	Do. ...	Ditto Palace from South	Do. ...	Do.
2552	Do. ...	Doorway of Narasimha temple from East ...	Do. ...	Do.
2553	Half ...	Chandella fort. General view from South-West ...	Do. ...	Do.
2554	Full ...	Doorway of Santinatha temple, detail from North.	Sironi ...	Do.
2555	Do. ...	Sculpture hall (temple with numerous sculptures collected therein) in front of Santinatha temple. Doorway from South.	Do. ...	Do.
2556	Do. ...	Jaina temples. General view from North-East ...	Do. ...	Do.
2557	Do. ...	Sculptures lying inside the enclosure of Jaina temples with inscribed slab from South.	Do. ...	Do.
2558	Do. ...	Image of a Jina (height 4'-1") seated cross-legged in meditation (*dhyana-mudra*). M. M. No. 1504.	Barsana ...	Muttra.
2559	Do. ...	Image of Tirthankara Parsvanatha (height 2'-7") seated cross-legged in meditation. M. M. No. 1505.	Kosi Kalan ...	Do.
2560	Do. ...	(1) Ascetic Buddha (height 1') in Gandhara Style, seated on throne in meditation. M. M. No. 1550.	Maholi ...	Do.
		(2) Buddha (height 1'-1" including tenon). Seated cross-legged on a cushion. Left knee broken. M. M. No. 1551.		
		(3) Buddha (height 11½") seated cross-legged in meditation. M. M. No. 1552.		

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, during the year 1919-20—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2561	Half ...	Fragment (ht. 6½", lenght 1′ 6½") of a stone of curvilinear shape showing scenes of Budha's life. M. M. No. 1543.	Maholi ...	Muttra.
2562	Full ...	(*a*) An architectural piece (ht. 7½") M M. No. 1544	Do. ...	Do.
		(*b*) Fragment. Buddha (height. 10") standing in the attitude of imparting protection (*abhaya-mudra*). The aged Brahman on his left and his daughter on right. M. M. No. 1545.	Do. ...	Do.
		(*c*) Fragment (ht. 7½") *vide* No. 1544 above, M. M. No. 1546.	Do. ...	Do.
		(*d*) Fragment (ht. 8") Bodhisata with the address, necklace, etc., seated on lotus throne. M. M. No. 1547.	Do. ...	Do.
		(*e*) Fragment (ht. 7½") Buddha seated cross-legged in *abhaya-mudra* with two worshippers on front. M. M. No. 1548.	Do. ...	Do.
		(*f*) Fragment (ht. 5") showing a standing figure. M. M. No. 1549.	Do. ...	Do.
2563	Full ...	(*a*) Two fragments (ht. 5¾" each) of same stone showing life scenes of Buddha. M. M. Nos. 1554, 1555.	Do. ...	Do.
		(*b*) Architectural fragment (ht. 8¾") of stone showing different figures. M. M. No. 1556.		
		(*c*) Fragment (ht. 8") showing a male figure with turban and drapery necklace, etc. Right hand and feet missing, the left holding a scarf. To his left Persepolitan pillar. Sunga period. M. M. No. 1526.		
		(*d*) *Pratima Sarvatobhadrika*, (ht. 6"). M. M. No. 1529.	Aūring ...	
2564	Half ...	Railing pillar (ht. 2′) with a female figure squeezing her hair, the drops of water falling from them being drunk by a peacock. In a balcony above, two figures. M. M No. 1509.	Narauli ..	Do.
2565	Do. ..	A male figure (ht. 2′-7") with earrings standing. Broken in two parts. Right hand raised to the shoulder, purse in the left. M. M. No. 1536.	Ramghat, Muttra city	Do.
2566	Do. ...	Torso (ht. 2′) of Buddha standing, head, feet and arms missing. Gupta period. M. M. No. 1510.	Barsana ...	Do.
2567	Do. ...	Tri-mukha bearded Brahma (ht. 2′), lower portion up to knees, and arms missing. Late mediæval. M. M. No. 1511.	Do. ...	Do.
2568	Do. ...	Naga image (ht. 3′-4") standing. Arms and legs missing. Early mediæval. M. M. No. 1515.	Maholi	Do.
2569	Full ...	(1) Fragment (ht. 1′ 4") of railing post with *bodhi* tree in upper panel. M. M. No. 1516.	Do.	Do.
		(2) Figure (ht. 1′-1") of Durga, four-armed with attributes. M. M. No. 1530.	Chhatikara ...	Do.
		(3) Inscribed Ganesa (ht. 1′-2") late mediæval. M. M. No. 1512.	Mahaban ...	Do.
		(4) Relief (ht. 9½"). Kubera and Hariti. M. M. No. 1538.	Lalganj ...	Do.
		(5) Fragment (ht. 11½") of door-jamb bearing figures of Ganga and Yamuna. Typical Gupta. M. M. No. 1507.	Maholi ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—CONTINUED.

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, during the year 1919-20—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2569	Full ...	(6) Fragment (ht. 11½"), bust of a female with *drona* of sweets or fruits in right hand and uncertain object in left. M. M. No. 1508.	Maholi	Muttra.
		(7) Fragment (ht. 11"), bust of Siva and Parvati. M. M. No. 1513	Mahaban ...	Do.
2570	Do. ...	(1) Fragment (ht. 1'-7") of railing pillar with a male figure in Western dress playing on a drum suspended from his neck. Late Kushana.	Muttra City ...	Do.
		(2) Heads M. M. Nos. 1517, 1518, 1519-22, 1524, 1527-28, 1531-37.	Do. ...	Do.
		1517 Kushana	...	...
		1518 with a fillet on forehead	...	
		1519 with a conical cap	(Bhutesar Mound) ...	Muttra.
		1520 with hair falling on forehead ...	Gokul ..	Do.
		1521 Kushana	Chaumuhani ..	Do.
		1522 Do.	Sitala Ghati	Do.
		1524 Do.	Mahaban ...	Do.
		1527 Do.	Maholi ...	Do.
		1528 Buddha. Gupta period	Gobardhan ...	Do.
		1531 Jain Tirthankara	Chaumuhani ...	Do.
		1532 Bodhisattva with a beard	Do. ...	Do.
		1533 Lingam with head of Trimukha Mahadeva. Gupta or early mediæval.	Satighat ...	Do.
		1534 Head with headdress	Sonkh ...	Do.
		1535 Head	Chamunda Math ...	Do.
		1537 Head of Bodhisattva	Kankali Tila ...	Do.
2571	Full ...	Railing bars, 4 fragments. M. M. Nos. 1539-42 ...	Muttra ...	Do.
2572	Half ...	Two fragments (1) M. M. No. 1558 inscribed (2) M. M. No. 1559.	Do. ...	Do.
		Two warriors.		
2573	Do. ...	Inscribed headless Buddha sitting on a throne with worshippers between two lions. M. M. No. 1557.	Do. ...	Do.
2574	Do. ...	Inscribed railing bar. M. M. No. *Nil* ...	Do. ...	Do.
2575-76	Full ...	Railing bar with elephant figure in a circle. M. M. No. *Nil* (obverse and reverse).	Do. ...	Do.
2577	Do. ...	Two architectural fragments. M. M. No. *Nil* ...	Do. ...	Do.
2578-83	Half ...	Clay moulds for forging coins. M. M. No. *Nil* ...	Katra mound ...	Do.
2584	Full ...	Rock inscription (copy of estampage) ...	Pathiar ...	Kangra.
2585-86	Do. ...	Rock inscriptions (copy of estampages) ...	Kanihyara ...	Do.
2587	Do. ...	Scenes from the life of Buddha on Sikri Stupa. L. M. No. 10.	Museum, Lahore ...	Lahore.
2588	Do. ...	Courtyard of Monastery No. I beforet removal of stones. From North-West.	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2589	Do. ...	Courtyard of Monastery No. I after removal of stones. From North-West.	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—CONTINUED.

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, during the year 1919-20 – continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2590	Full ...	Monastery No. II before removal of *débris*, from West.	Sarnath ...	Benares
2591	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Do. ...	Do.
2592	Do. ...	Monastery No. II after removal of vegetation, N.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2593	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Do. ...	Do.
2594	Do. ...	Monastery No. II after removal of vegetation, showing cells on south side.	Do. ...	Do.
2595	Do. ...	Monastery No. II showing urns and bones, from North.	Do. ...	Do.
2596	Do. ...	Monastery No. II North-East corner from South-East showing roof of covered passage.	Do. ...	Do.
2597	Do. ...	Monastery No. II, covered passage, lower portion before clearance, from North-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2598	Do. ...	Monastery No II, covered passage, lower portion after clearance.	Do. ...	Do.
2599	Do. ...	Monastery No. II, covered passage, before clearance, from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2600	Do. ...	Monastery No. II, covered passage, after clearance, from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2601	Do. ...	Monastery No. II, subterranean passage. General view from South-West.	Do. ...	Do.
2602	Do. ...	View of shrine to which subterranean passage belonged, from East.	Do. ...	Do.
2603	Do. ...	View of shrine to which subterranean passage belonged, from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2604	Do. ...	Subterranean passage, third entrance, from East ...	Do. ...	Do.
2605	Do. ...	Ditto first ditto West...	Do. ...	Do.
2606	Do. ...	Area north of Monastery No. I before removal of mound of spoil earth, from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2607	Do. ...	Area north of Monastery No. I after removal of spoil earth and stacking of stones, South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2608	Do. ...	Monastery No. III, showing conservation of 1918-19, from North-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2609	Do. ...	View showing ruined condition of gateway to Monastery No. I, from East.	Do. ...	Do.
2610	Do. ...	View showing ruins to North-West of Monastery No. III, from South-East.	Do. ...	Do.
2611	Do. ...	View showing position of projected drain for area to east of Main Shrine.	Do. ...	Do.
2612	Do. ...	Large enclosure to east of Main Shrine ...	Do. ...	Do.
2613	Do. ...	Ditto ditto from North-West	Do. ...	Do.
2614	Do. ...	View showing *stupas* in northern portion of the same, from South-West.	Do. ...	Do.
2615	Do. ...	Position of proposed drain to west of Jagat Singh Stupa.	Do. ...	Do.
2616	Half ...	2nd entrance in subterranean passage, from West ...	Do. ...	Do.
2617	Do. ...	Earthen hearths in courtyard of Monastery No. II, from West.	Do. ...	Do.
2618	Full ...	Ditto ditto ditto	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—CONCLUDED.

List of photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, during the year 1919-20—concluded.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject	Locality.	District.
2619	Half ...	Fragment of Doorjamb No. 3/1920 ...	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2620	Do. ...	Vajrasattva, being B (d) 20 of Museum Catalogue ...	Do. ...	Do.
2621	Do. ...	Lower portion of a stone panel = 2/1920 ...	Do. ...	Do.
2622	Quarter ...	Fragment No. 4/1920, showing raised joined hands of a female.	Do. ...	Do.
2623	Do. ...	Human jaw No. 24/1920, found in Monastery No. II, 5′ below the surface.	Do. ...	Do.
2624	Do. ...	Terracotta mouthpiece of Smith's bellows No. 20/1920	Do. ...	Do.
2625	Half ...	Crucible No. 21/1920	Do. ...	Do.
2626	Do. ...	Revanta; from a site to north of Sarnath ...	Do. ...	Do.
2627	Do. ...	Mahishasura-mardini, modern; from Monastery No. II	Do. ...	Do.
2628	Full ...	View of ruins south of Monastery No. III, from S.-E.	Do. ...	Do.
2629	Do. ...	Ditto ditto from North	Do. ...	Do.
2630	Half ...	Late square chamber over one of the rooms of south row of Monastery No. II.	Do. ...	Do.
2631	Full ...	Chamber in subterranean passage with steps of staircase now ruined.	Do. ...	Do.
2632	Do. ...	General view of Excavations at Sarnath, from East	Do.	Do.
2633	Do. ...	Image of Vishnu worshipped as a goddess near Ballia.	Ballia ...	Ballia.
2634	Do. ...	General view of Lakhnesar mound from South-West	Do. ...	Do.
2635	Do. ...	Sculptures in compound of Lakhnesar Mahadeo ...	Do. ...	Do.
2636	Do. ...	Sati memorial on Lakhnesar ound ...	Do. ...	Do.
2637	Do. ...	Dalan over Durga Khoh near Chunar ...	Chunar ...	Mirzapur.
2638	Do. ...	Old Hindu Marriage Hall in the Chunar Fort ...	Do. ...	Do.
2639	Half ...	Fragment scenes from Krishna's life on the bank of the Ganges near Ram Gaya Ghat, Vindhycahal.	Do. ...	Do.
2640	Full ...	Sculpture showing Siva and Parvati standing to his right in Gauri-Sankar temple, Benares City.	Do. ...	Benares.
2641	Do. ...	Siva ercing the demon Tripura, a miniature replica of the colossal unfinished image in the Sa nath Museum, in the Siddhesvari temple, Benares City.	Benares City ...	Do.
2342	Half ...	Relief dépicting wedding of Siva and Parvati on the right jamb of a small shrine above Manikarnika Ghat, Benares City.	Do. ...	Do.
2643	Full ...	Sculpture representing Siva and Parvati standing to his right; on the Manikarnika Ghat.	Do. ...	Do.
2644	Half ...	Fragment at Vindhyachal	Vindhyachal ...	Mirzapur.
2645	Full ...	Inscription on Jnana-sila in the Jaina temple No. 12	Deogarh Fort ...	Jhansi.

APPENDIX E.

List of Drawings prepared in 1919-20.

Serial No.	Annual No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
403	1	Nurpur, District Kangra	Ground plan of excavated temple Nurpur fort ...	1/48
404	2	Sarnath, District Benares.	Plan of area to east of Dhamekh *stupa* proposed for acquisition for excavation purposes.	1/1200
405	3	Ditto	Detailed plan of Monastery No. II at Sarnath, showing newly excavated mediæval shrine and its covered passage.	1/120
406	4	Ditto	General plan of Sarnath excavations showing excavations of 1918-20.	1/384
407	5	Baijnath, District Kangra.	Plan of Baijnath temple and its subsidiary shrines ...	1/96

List of drawings completed in ink.

1	Sarnath, District Benares.	Drawing No. 400—1919, showing excavations of 1919 in eastern portion of enclosure of Main Shrine.	...
2	Ditto	Drawing No. 401. Plan, elevation and section of a stone-built *stupa* in the same area.	...
3	Multan ...	Drawing No. 286 of 1910. North elevation of Tomb of Rukn-i-Alam, Multan.	...
4	Do. ..	Drawing No. 287 of 1910. Cross section of same ...	...
5	Deogarh, District Jhansi.	Drawing No. 370 of 1918-19. Group of Jain temples. General plan.	...
6	Ditto	Drawing No. 373 of 1918-19. Detailed plan of Jain temple No. 12.	...
7	Katas, District Jhelum	Drawing No. 389. Site plan of Satghara temples ...	...
8	Ditto	Drawing No. 390 of 1918-19. Section of temple No. 1 ...	...
9	Ditto	Drawing No. 392. Plan of temple No. 2 ...	...
10	Dtto	Drawing No. 393. Elevation of temple No. 2 ...	...
11	Ditto	Drawing in No. 394. Section of temple No. 2 ...	...
12	Ditto	Drawing No. 396. Plan and elevation of *stupa* ...	...
13	Ditto	Drawing No. 397. Section of same ...	...

NOTE.—Besides, tracings of eight drawings were prepared for record in office.

APPENDIX F.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab, declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of Monument.	Name and description of Monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
1	Rawalpindi	Manikyala, 5 miles north-east of thana Riwat.	Tope or Stupa	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
2	Do.	Palar, 5½ miles north of Shahdheri.	Tope	Ditto ditto.
3	Do.	Mauza Wajawir, Gangu Bahadur, the village of Jandiala and the village of Shahpur.	The ancient site of Taxila ..	No. 252 of 4th April 1911.
4	Attock ...	Baoti Piud, 5 miles east of Hassan Abdal.	Tope and monastery ...	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
5	Jhelum ...	Malot, 10 miles north of Lilla.	Temple (ruined)	Ditto ditto.
6	Do. ...	Ditto ditto	Gateway	No. 487 of 28th February 1913.
7	Shahpur ...	Bhera, 30 miles north-east of Shahpur.	Site of ancient city ...	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
8	Do. ...	Vijjhi, 2 miles north-west of Miani.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Do. ...	Amb, 5 miles south of the Sakesar Peak.	Three temples inside the fort...	Ditto ditto.
10	Sialkot ...	Sialkot city	Tibba Jalian	Ditto ditto.
11	Kangra ...	Kangra	Ruined fort	Ditto ditto.
12	Do. ...	Baijnath	Temples of Baijnath and Sidhnath.	Ditto ditto.
13	Do. ...	Tira Sujpaupur	Katoch Palace	Ditto ditto.
14	Do. ...	Nurpur	Ruined fort ...	Ditto ditto.
15	Do. ...	Kotlah	Ditto	Ditto ditto
16	Do. ...	Chetru, 6 miles from Bhagsu...	Buddhist stupa known as Bhim Tila.	Ditto ditto.
17	Do. ...	Hat near Bajaura, Kulu Sub-division.	Temple of Basheshar Mahadeo	Ditto ditto.
18	Do. ...	Dasal, Kulu Sub-division ...	Temple of Gauri Shankar ...	No. 101 of 26th January 1912.
19	Do. ...	Nagar, Kulu Sub-division ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
20	Do. ...	Bilaspur, tahsil Dehra ...	Monolithic temples at Masrur with sculptures lying in and outside of it.	No. 651 of 2nd October 1913.
21	Karnal ...	Thaneser	The ancient mound known locally as "Raja Karn ka Qila."	No. 849 of 9th December 1909.
22	Ambala ...	Kapal Mochan, 12 miles north of Jagadhri.	Ruined temples	Ditto ditto.
23	Rohtak ...	Khokra Kot	Site of ancient city ...	Ditto ditto.
24	Do. ...	Mohan Bari, 20 miles south-west of Jhajjar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
25	Ludhiana ..	Sunet, 4 miles south-west of Ludhiana.	Ancient site of Sunet ...	Ditto ditto.
26	Delhi ...	Delhi	Asoka pillar on ridge ...	Ditto ditto.
27	Do. ...	Do.	Asoka pillar at Firozabad ...	Ditto ditto.
28	Do. ...	Old Delhi (Qutb) ...	Iron pillar, Hindu remains ...	Ditto ditto.
29	Kangra ...	Kanyara	Rock inscription ...	No. 460 of July 18, 1916.
30	Do. ...	Pathiar	Ditto	No. 519 of 22nd August 1916, No. 735 of 1st December 1916.
31	Montgomery	Harappa	Ancient site, mounds A to F.	No. 1325 of 14th January 1920.

APPENDIX F—CONTINUED.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of Monument.	Name and description of Monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
1	Gorakhpur...	Kasia, 21 miles north of tahsil Deoria.	The Buddhist remains at Matha Kuar-ka-Kot.	No. 1261-M.—78 of 23rd April 1907.
2	Do.	Anrudhva near Kasia ...	A mound	No. 124-M.—78 of 15th January 1907.
3	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ramabhar Stupa and mound...	Ditto ditto.
4	Do. ...	Khukhundu, paragana Salempur.	Ancient site	No. 2997-M.—367 of 12th November 1907.
5	o. ...	Rudarpur, paragana Silhat, 30 miles south-east of Gorakhpur.	Ditto	No. 3000 of 12th November 1907.
6	Basti ...	Piprahva, Bridpur Estate, pargana Bansi east.	The site of the Stupa and monastery of the Sakyas.	No. 3049-M.—367 of 8th November 1906.
7	Do. ...	Pipri, Bridpur Estate, pargana Bansi East.	Ancient site	Ditto ditto.
8	Etah ..	Bilsar	The site of the Gupta remains	No. 2959/357 M, dated the 13th December 1905.
9	Do. ...	Noh Khas, tahsil Jalesar ...	Two mounds together with a statue, ancient sculptures and other antiquarian remains, Noh Khas and Noh Khera.	No. 1471-M.—367-9 of the 24th June 1913.
10	Aligarh ...	Goradhana, tahsil Iglas ...	Three mounds ...	No. 1475-M.—367-9 of 24th June 1913.
11	Muttra ...	Muttra	Kankali Tila, Jail mound and Chaubara mound.	No. 2344-M.—367 of 16th October 1906.
12	Do. ...	Do.	Pali khera mound ...	
12(a)	Do. ...	Do.	Ancient Sculptures, carvings, images, leas-reliefs. inscriptions stone and the like objects in the district of Muttra.	No. 1303—XII-207-1908 of 3rd August 1908.
13	Do. ...	Brindaban near Muttara ...	Old temple of Radha Ballabh „ „ Jugal Kishore „ „ Gobind Deo.	No. 1232-M.—341 of 5th July 1910.
14	Do. ...	Muttra	Chamunda Tila and Ahalya-ganj.	No. 1570-M.—367-9 of 8th July 1913.
15	Do. ...	Mauza Ral near Bhadar about 11 miles from Muttra.	A mound	Ditto ditto.
16	Do. ...	Mauza Sonauth near Nagla Jhenga.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
17	Do. ...	Shahpur-Ghosana, 3 miles north-east of Muttra.	An extensive site containing a high mound about 100′ square, apparently a fort with ramparts and corner turrets.	No. 1503-M.—643 of 29th August 1910.
18	Do. ...	Mat, a village	Ancient site at a distance of one mile from that village with shrub jungle and containing fragments of images.	Ditto ditto.
19	Do. ...	Mora, a village	Ancient site one mile west of the village and 6 miles west of Muttra.	Ditto ditto.
20	Do. ...	Ganesra	Two mounds situated between the Chaurasi Jain temple and the village of Ganesra. The second mound known as Singer Tila.	No. 1503-M.—643 of 29th August 1910.

APPENDIX F—CONTINUED.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of monument.	Name and description of Monument.	No. and dated of Government Notification.
21	Muttra ...	Jaisinghpura	A mound measuring 100′ × 530′; the centre is occupied by small brick platform 19′ × 17′.	No. 1503-M.—643 of 29th August 1910.
22	Allahabad	Bhita	Ancient monuments ...	No. 1881-M.—36 of 3rd November 1911.
23	Do. ...	Sheorajpur	Garhwa Fort	No. 622-M.—367 of 17th May 1911.
24	Agra ...	Rajwara, a village ...	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri ...	No. 3331-M.—357 of 24th November 1909, confirmed by No. 758-M. of 31st March 1910.
25	Dehra Dun	Kalsi	The Asoka Stone ...	No. 2067-M.—367-M. of 27th July 1909, confirmed by No. 3119/367-M. of 23rd November 1909
26	Do. ...	Lakha Mandal near Kalsi ...	Temple and images in its vicinity.	No. 2071-M.—367 of 27th July 1909, confirmed by No. 3123-M./367 of 23rd November 1909.
27	Gonda and Bahraich.	Balrampur Estate ...	Saheth-Meheth, 12 miles from Balrampur on Balrampur-Akauna Road.	No. 1897-M.—367 of 22nd July 1907.
28	Benares ..	Sarnath	The site containing all the ancient monuments on the Buddhist site of Sarnath.	No. 1923-M.—367 of 8th September 1908.
29	Cawnpore ...	Bhitargaon, tahsil Narwal ...	The site of ancient brick temple to gether with the whole area of land within the compound wall.	No. 1928-M.—367 of 8th September 1980.
30	Do. ...	Parauli Tahsil Narwal ...	The site of temple known as "Mahadeo Baba" together with a strip of land three yards around the said site.	No. 1928-M./367 of 8th September 1908.
31	Do. ...	Bihpur near Rar, tahsil Ghatampur.	The site of temple known as "Phulmati Devi" together with a strip of land 2 yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site.	Ditto ditto.
32	Do. ...	Simbhua, tahsil Cawnpore ...	The site of temple together with a strip of land three yards wide around the plinth of the temple.	Ditto ditto.
33	Do. ...	Bithur, tahsil Cawnpore ...	Remains of the fort of Uttanpada.	No. 1928-M.—357 of 15th December 1911.
34	Fatehpur ..	Tindauli, pargana Bindki ...	The site of one temple together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	No. 1928-M./367 of 8th September 1908.
35	Do. ...	Bahua, pargana Gazipur ..	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
36	Do. ...	Kurari, 2 miles north of Bahua.	The site of 4 temples together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto.
37	Do. ...	Thithaura, pargana Fatehpur	The site of two temples together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto.
38	Do. ...	Saton, 4 miles from Bahrampur, pargana Fatehpur.	The site of one temple together with whole area of land situated within 600 yards of the site.	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX F—CONTINUED.

List of Ancient Hindu and Budhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of Monument.	Name and description of Monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
39	Almora ...	Jagoswar	Temple of Jageswar ...	No, 449-M.—367-28 of 5th March 1915, confirmed by No. 896-M./367-28 of 20th-28th May 1915.
40	Do. ...	Do.	Temple of Mrityunjaya ...	Ditto ditto.
41	Do. ...	Do.	Navadevi of Nau Durga shrine.	Ditto ditto.
42	Do. ...	Do.	Surya shrine	Ditto ditto.
43	Do. ...	Do.	Navagraha shrine ...	Ditto ditto.
44	Do. ...	Do.	Pyramidal shrine ...	Ditto ditto.
45	Do. ...	Do.	Kubera shrine	Ditto ditto.
46	Do. ...	Do.	Temple of Chandika Devi ...	Ditto ditto.
47	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dandeswar temple ...	Ditto ditto.
48	Do. ...	Dwarahat	Group of temples, a site known locally as Kacheri.	No. 593-M.—367-28 of 26th March 1915, confirmed by No. 830-M./367-28 of 10th-15th May 1915.
49	Do. ...	Do.	Gujardeo temple close to the Syalde Pokhar.	Ditto ditto.
50	Do. ...	Do.	Group of temples, a site known as Maniyan.	Ditto ditto.
51	Do. ...	Do.	Group of temples, a site known as Ratan Deo, west of Gujar Deo temple.	Ditto ditto.
52	Do. ...	Do.	Badrinath Temple ...	Ditto ditto.
53	Do. ...	Do.	Mrityunjaya Temple ...	Ditto ditto.
54	Do. ...	Do.	Bandeo Temple on the left bank of Khiro.	Ditto ditto.
55	Do. ...	Do.	Kutambari Deo temple ...	Ditto ditto.
56	Farrukhabad	Sankisa	Ancient remains ...	No. 2[illegible]4-M.—367-45 of 27th October 1915.
57	Almora ...	Village Champawat ...	Naula	No. 900-M.—367-36 of 22nd-25th July 1916, confirmed by No. 1233-M.—367-36 of 13th October 1916.
58	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Baleswar temples enclosure .	
59	Do. ...	Ditto	Kotwali Chabutras Singhari...	
60	Basti ...	Maghar village ...	Double shrine of Kabir Shah (Hindu and Muhammadan).	No. 412-M.—367-52 of 30th March 1917, confirmed by No. 619-M.—367-52 of 22nd May 1917.
61	Jhansi ...	Barwasagar village ...	Jarai-ka-math ...	No. 558-M.—367-47 of 2nd May 1917.
62	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ghugua-ka-math ...	Ditto ditto.
63	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Chandel temple ...	Ditto ditto.
64	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Barwasagar fort ...	Ditto ditto.
65	Do. ...	Ghara village	Gabrae-ka-math ...	Ditto ditto.
66	Do. ...	Sakrar village	Chardel temple ...	Ditto ditto.
67	Lalitpur ...	Sansa	...	Ditto ditto.

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APPENDIX F—CONCLUDED.

List of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904—concluded.

Serial No.	District.	Locality of Monument.	Name and description of Monument.	No. and date of Government Notification.
68	Jhansi	Chandpur	Belmori	Nos. 887-M.—367-47-11, of 17th August 1917, confirmed by No. 1106-367—47-11, of 16th October 1917.
69	Do. ...	Do.	Jain temples	Ditto ditto
70	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan shrines.	Ditto ditto
71	Do. ...	Do.	Jhammar	Ditto ditto.
72	Do. ...	Do.	Vishnu temple known as Bhandaria.	Ditto ditto.
73	Do. ...	Do.	Sahasra linga	Ditto ditto.
74	Do. ...	Do.	Varaha, inscribed column and ruined shrines.	Ditto ditto.
75	Do. ...	Do.	Small temple in the jungle ..	Ditto ditto.
76	Do. ...	Do.	Two monolithic pillars ...	Ditto ditto.
77	Do. ...	Do.	Inscribed slab of 13th century	Ditto ditto.
78	Do. ...	Do.	Inscribed slab, dated 1325 Samvat.	Ditto ditto.
79	Do. ...	Dudhai village	Temples at Ladhaura ...	No. 950-M.—367-47-1 of 7th September 1919, confirmed by No. 1209—367-47-1 of 9th November 1917.
80	Do. ...	Ditto	Linga or Mahadeva ...	Ditto ditto.
81	Do ...	Ditto	Banbaba	Ditto ditto.
82	Do.	Ditto	Varaha near tank ...	Ditto ditto.
83	Do. ...	Ditto	Bajrang	Ditto ditto.
84	Do. ...	Ditto	Jain temples	Ditto ditto.
85	Do.	Ditto	Chhatri with Varaha ...	Ditto ditto.
86	Do. ...	Ditto	Akhara	Ditto ditto.
87	Do ...	Ditto	Rock-cut Narasimha ...	Ditto ditto
88	Do. ...	Ditto	Bania-ki-Barat... ...	Ditto ditto.
89	Do. ...	Ditto	Larger Surang ...	Ditto ditto.
90	Do. ..	Ditto	Lesser Surang	Ditto ditto.
91	Do. ...	Deogarh village	Gupta temple	No. 958-M.—367-47-111 of 10th September 1917, confirmed by No. 1162-M.—367-47-111, of 1st November 1917.
92	Do. ...	Ditto	Ghats...	Ditto ditto.
93	Do. ...	Ditto	Kuraiya Bir temple ...	Ditto ditto.
94	Do. ...	Ditto	Jain temples in fort ...	Ditto ditto.
95	Do. ...	Deogarh	Varaha temple in fort ...	No. 933-M.—367-47-111 of 23rd August 1918.
96	Lucknow ...	Tikait-ganj	Bridge over the Bita river and the temple attached to it.	No. 565-M.—367-46 of 3rd May 1917, confirmed by No. 749-M.—367-46 of 2nd July 1917.
97	Hamirpur...	Rahilya	Rahilya temple	No. 291-M.—367-67 of 21st February 1919.
98	Do. ...	Do.	Kakra marh temple ...	Ditto ditto.
99	Do. ...	Do.	Makarbai temple ...	Ditto ditto.
100	Do. ...	Do.	Sijari temple	Ditto ditto.
101	Etawah ...	Chakarnagar	The ancient mound including the old fortress measuring about one square mile.	No. 1861-M.—367-20, dated the 28th October 1914.